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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

IN OUR LAST NUMBER we mentioned the visit of two undergraduates from Toronto University College, who won glory by winning the debate in the Molson Hall. Last week McGill was favoured with a visit from a somewhat larger delegation, consisting of the thirty or forty young men comprising the University of Toronto Glee and Banjo Clubs.

Probably no better opportunity has ever occurred, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a better one, for the students of our own and Toronto University, to become acquainted with one another, and the remembrance of this recent visit will, with us at least, long remain as a most pleasing one.

Our acquaintance with our Western friends has unfortunately been in the past altogether too slight, and for the most part confined to the football field. Consequently, the question now arises—Can we not do something to promote and extend our knowledge of each other? The idea of a joint concert, to be given by the musical societies of the two Universities, if it

were possible to bring it about, had already presented itself to our mind, when, shortly before going to press, we received the letter which we publish in this issue, touching both the subject of a joint concert and that of "Sports' Night." The magnitude of the undertaking proposed by our correspondent seems at first sight a serious obstacle, but we believe our Glee and Banjo Club quite capable of carrying it through, if they are assured of the support of the undergraduates.

WE MUST SUGGEST to our Class Reporters that the session is not finished, that the FORTNIGHTLY has to make a few more appearances, and that class reports will be in order for some time yet. Surely anyone could spare the few moments each day necessary to jot down class events, while very few do it. The reporter must not forget his importance,—the success of our paper depends in no small degree upon his efforts.

IT IS TO BE REGRETTED that the concert given in the Windsor Hall by the Varsity Glee and Banjo Clubs was not better attended. Its excellence cannot be questioned, and we congratulate Toronto upon the high standing of its club.

THIS SEEMS TO BE A SEASON of dinners, drives, etc. The dinners, if we may judge from reports, have been all that could be desired, while the drives (we rely upon the tales of the participants) are unparalleled in the annals of the College, likewise the Conversazione. This is the general relaxation from work preparatory, we presume, for the final struggle so soon to be upon us. Verily, "every cloud has a silver lining," the holidays are not far distant.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY:

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of the executive committee of the McGill Glee and Banjo clubs, lately held, the question of a joint concert was discussed for "Sports' Night" next October. With the view of bringing the matter

before the Students for their consideration, may I be allowed to present the following suggestions? 1. That the Harvard Banjo Club, Yale Glee Club and the Toronto Glee Club be asked to assist our own in a joint concert, to be held in either the Academy of Music or the Queen's Theatre, on the evening of the annual games of the Athletic Association. 2. That the presidents of the junior Years of all the Faculties be requested to bring the matter before their respective Years for their approval and promise of support.

You can readily understand the advantages to be derived by such an undertaking, in bringing together the men of four of the leading Universities of America. It seems almost a dream to think that McGill could do this, yet the offer of our organization is distinct. Let the students promise to attend, as they usually do on such an occasion, and the Glee and Banjo clubs of McGill will undertake to provide the entertainment for themselves and their guests.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space in the FORTNIGHTLY this letter will occupy,

I remain,

Yours heartily,

R. A. GUNN,

Business Manager

McGill Glee and Banjo Clubs.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

ENGLISH BALLAD POETRY.

II.

As a counterpart to the fine old border song of "Chevy Chase," we may next take a glance at some of the ballads which commemorate the exploits of the famous heroes of the midland counties,—the bold robber and outlaw, Robin Hood, with his companions Little John and his merry men of Sherwood Forest. And here it may be remarked that, although we occasionally meet with songs of this description, the origin and incidents of which are to be traced to the more southerly districts of England, and which are intended to celebrate local heroes and superstitions, we must, however, constantly bear in mind the fact that the *home* of the ballad-poetry is to be sought in the border counties of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, more especially in those of the latter (for the superiority of the Scottish ballads seems to be universally admitted); and whenever, as in the case of the songs relating to Robin Hood, we find instances of apparent deviation from this rule, the many points of resemblance which the southern ballads present to the border lays lead us almost

irresistibly to conclude that the former are but imitations of the latter, or, in other words, that the border-minstrelsy furnished the models upon which the songs of the midland districts were constructed. At all events, the superiority of the Northern poetry seems undeniable.

Whatever opinions may prevail as to the real date and character of "the gentle thiefe," as he is called by Stowe, it is sufficiently clear that it was of Robin Hood, the hero of Sherwood Forest and "the prince of outlaws," that the minstrels of Edward III's reign, and perhaps earlier, were accustomed to sing, and whose reputed kindness to the poorer classes at the expense of the rich rendered his memory so dear to the popular heart, and his exploits the favourite theme of the songs of the common people of England.

Of these, perhaps one of the best which we possess is the ballad entitled "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne;" and of this we will give a brief account, with a few specimens in illustration of its style and manner. The opening stanzas of the ballad are so fine that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting them, even at the risk of their being not altogether intelligible. The time is morning, and the hero is introduced as sleeping in the forest to the song of the thrush warbling among the green branches over his head:

When shaws beene shine and shradds full fayre,
And leaves both large and longe,
Itt is merrye walking in the fayre forest,
To hear the small birdes' songe.

The woodcock sang, and wold not cease,
Sitting upon the spraye,
So loude, he wakened Robin Hood,
In the green wood where he lay.

"Now, by my fayre," said jollye Robin,
"A sweavin I had this night;
I dreamt me of tow mighty yeomen,
That fast with me can fight.

"Methought they did me beate and binde,
And tooke my bow mee frae;
If I be Robin alive in this lande,
I'll be wroken on them towe."

"Sweavins are swift, master," quoth John,
"As the wind that bloes ore a hill;
For iff itt be never so loude this night,
To-morrow it may be still."

"Back yee, bourne yee, my merry men all,
And John shall go with mee,
For I'll gae seeke yond wight yeomen,
In greenwood where the bee."

Robin and his merry men, clad all in "Lincoln green," then sally out in search of the enemy. After going a short distance they come suddenly upon a "wight yeoman" leaning against a tree, armed with

sword and dagger, and clothed in a garment made from a horse's hide. Little John immediately offers to go to the stranger and question him as to his object in coming to the forest, but receives a stern rebuke from Robert Hood, who asks him :

"How oft send I my men beffore,
And tarry myself behinde?"

High words ensue, which result in a separation of the two companions, Little John going to Barinsdale, where he finds that some of the band have fallen into the hands of the officers of justice, two of them having already been slain, while a third is hard pressed by the "sherriffe," who with seven-score men is in pursuit of him. In the attempt to rescue him, Little John kills one of the sheriff's men with an arrow, but is at last overpowered by the number of his adversaries, and bound to a tree, there to await the penalty of his misdeeds. In the meantime, Robin, who remains behind in the forest, makes the acquaintance of the stranger, whom he accosts in the following fashion :

"Good morrowe, good fellowe," sayd Robin so fayre,
"Good morrowe, good fellowe," quoth he;
"Methinks by this bowe thou beares in thy hande,
A good archere thou shouldst bee."

The yeoman replies that he has lost his way in the forest, and that he is in search of Robin Hood, whom he would rather find "than fortye pound sae good." Robin undertakes to guide him to the object of his search, but proposes that they should first amuse themselves with a trial of skill in archery by way of pastime. Robin's superiority having speedily become manifest, the stranger compliments him upon his skill, as follows :

"A blessing upon thy heart," he sayd,
"Good fellowe, thy shooting is goode;
For all thy hart be as good as thy hand
Thou wert better than Robin Hoode.
Now, tell me thy name, good fellowe," sayd he,
Under the leaves of lyne."
"Nay, by my faith," quoth bolde Robin,
"Till thou hast told me thine."
"I dwell by dale and downe," quoth he,
"And Robin to take I've sworn;
And when I am called by my right name,
I am Guye of good Gisborne."
"My dwelling is in this wood," sayes Robin,
"By thee I set right nought;
I am Robin Hood of Barinsdale,
Whom thou so long hast sought."

Here the dialogue abruptly terminates, as we should naturally expect, and the two heroes advance to mortal combat. The battle continued, we are told, "two hours of a summer's day," and Robin, having accidentally stumbled over a root, gives his adversary a temporary advantage. The thought,

however, of the Blessed Virgin coming into his mind, he soon leaps up again and slays his antagonist, whose head he cuts off and mangles in such a manner that it can never be recognized. He then clothes himself in the yeoman's dress, throws his own garment over the dead body, and blowing a blast upon Guy's horn sets out in search of his companions. The sheriff, recognizing the sound of the horn, supposes it to be the signal of Robin's defeat, a supposition which is greatly strengthened by the appearance of Robin in Guy of Gisborne's attire, but which is speedily dispelled by the conduct of our hero, who immediately proceeds to set Little John at liberty, and, putting Guy's bow in his hand, prepares to act upon the defensive. The sheriff, having observed this proceeding, is seized with a sudden desire to be gone, and accordingly, as the concluding verse of the ballad informs us :

Towards his home in Nottingham towne
He fled full fast away;
And so did all his companye:
Not one behind would stayer.

They do not escape, however, without a parting salutation from Little John, who, by means of a well-directed arrow, shoots the sheriff in the back as he is riding off at a full gallop.

Such then is one of the numerous songs in which Robin Hood and his band are made to figure conspicuously, and of which the one just noticed may, we suppose, be regarded as a tolerably fair example, both as respects their style and their sentiment as well.

We now come to a class of ballads which are especially interesting from the fact that they appear to be faithful transcripts, in ballad form, of original French or Anglo-Norman poems, the subjects as well as the main incidents of the story being in general faithfully adhered to and preserved; whence we are led to conclude, with a late writer upon English literature, that inasmuch as our oldest ballads are in many instances simply fragments or abridgments of the metrical romances of early times, it seems highly probable that the earliest efforts at this species of composition were the result of "attempts," to quote the words of the writer just alluded to, "to communicate to a popular audience, possessed of little leisure and less patience, the same kind of amusement and excitement which the recital of the romances had been designed to produce among the nobles and higher classes of an earlier period."

Of ballads of this description a considerable number has been bequeathed to us, but by far the greater share of them consists of tales derived from the old lays connected with the story of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, such as "The Boy and the Mantle," "The Horn of King Arthur,"

"The Greene Knight," "The Marriage of Sir Gawaine," the "Morte d'Arthur," or "King Arthur's Death," "Sir Launcelot du Lac," and many others, although we likewise possess transcripts of several other famous romances, such as "The Legend of Sir Guy of Warwick," "Sir Gowghter," etc.

We will now give some account of the ballad called "King Arthur's Death," which we have made choice of, for two reasons : first, because the "Morte d'Arthur" is one of the finest poems of the series of which it belongs, among the old romances ; and secondly, because it has been so admirably reproduced in our own day by the late poet laureate of England, and may, therefore, not be unacceptable in its ballad-form to the readers of Lord Tennyson.

The ballad, which is only a fragment, and very imperfect at that, having received many corrections and additions from the restoring hand of Bishop Percy, opens with an account of the appearance to King Arthur in a dream, as he is sleeping in his bed, of his nephew Sir Gawaine, who had been killed in a fight a short time before, and who warns the king against immediately engaging in a battle then impending between him and the false Modred, also his nephew, but who had instigated a revolt against him. The description is as follows :

Ere the first crowinge of the cocke,
When as the kinge in his bed laye,
He thought Sir Gawaine to him came,
And there to him these words did saye :

"Nowe, as you are mine, uncle deare,
And as you prize your life this daye,
O ! meet not with your foe in fighte ;
Put off the battayle iff yee maye.

"For Sir Launcelot is now in France,
And with him many an hardye knighte ;
Who will within this month be backe,
And will assist yee in the fighte."

The king then summons his nobles before day-break, and relates what had passed, asking their advice as to the course he should pursue. They unanimously advise him to send a herald to the enemy, asking a "parley faire and free." Accordingly, twelve of his best knights are chosen to hold a parley with twelve of Modred's knights, while the entire forces of both parties are commanded to be in readiness for an engagement, but are forbidden to fight until they perceive the signal of a drawn sword. Now, it so happens that while the two armies are thus drawn up against each other, and an amicable league of a month's duration has been agreed upon between the combatants, one of the knights in King Arthur's army is attacked by an adder, which fastens upon his knee and inflicts upon him a severe wound. The knight hastily draws his sword to

kill the reptile, and the soldiers, mistaking the action for a signal to engage, immediately join battle with the enemy, and so bloody is the conflict that only three survive out of the whole number of the king's army. Arthur himself is one ; Larkyn, duke of Gloster, is another ; and Bedevere, the king's butler, the third.

And when the king beheld his knightes
All dead and scattered on the wolde,
The tears fast trickled down his face,—
That manlye face in fight soe bolde.

"Nowe, reste yee all, brave knightes," he sayd,
Soe true and faithful to your trust ;
And must yee then, ye valiant hartes,
Be left to moulder in the dust !

"Most loyal have yee been to mee,
Most true and faithful unto deathe :
And oh ! to rayse yee up againe,
How freelye could I yield my breathe."

The king then resolves to avenge their death upon the authors of it, and grasping his sword and mounting his horse, in spite of the remonstrances of the duke, who endeavours to dissuade him from his purpose by reminding him of his dream,—his anger in the meantime being greatly augmented by the death of Bedevere, who is slain while in the act of assisting him to mount,—he rides forth to meet Modred, and slays him at the first thrust of his lance, but receives at the same time a mortal wound from the sword of his antagonist, who immediately expires.

POETRY.

HOW COMETH MAN ?

How cometh man ?
As light appeareth,
As wind one heareth.
As dew that falleth,
As voice that calleth,
As candle lit, or song began,—
So cometh man !

How liveth man ?
As water floweth,
As grass that groweth,
As a day's flight
From night to night,
As rising spark, or as a span,—
So liveth man !

How dieth man !
As meteor droppeth,
As clock that stoppeth,
As flame ascendeth,
As passion endeth,
As bubble burst, or broken plan,—
So dieth man !

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

"*Imago animi, vultus; vitæ, nomen est,*" or, as the French say, "*Notre nom propre, c'est nous-mêmes.*"

We might well ask "What would the annals of mankind have been without proper names?" History would have been a chaos of incidents, a mass of confused details without interest for after ages—"sine nomine homo non est." Since the desire for fame is a great incentive to man, without names many of the mightiest achievements would probably have been lost to the world. Names then, being absolutely necessary, would naturally not be arbitrary, but would have some meaning in them, and be given for certain reasons. The names, therefore, as applied to the persons to whom they were first given, had a meaning involved in them; but as they were handed down to posterity, the personal characteristics or the outside circumstances which gave occasion to them would naturally become changed, and the names would in time come to convey no meaning, but be employed merely to distinguish one individual from another. The deep significance contained in proper names is particularly noteworthy in Scriptural names, as, for instance, Abraham, "the father of a great multitude;" Samuel, "heard of God." Naomi, whose name signified "pleasant," wished to be called Marah, for hers had been a bitter lot. And then we have that name which is above every name,—“Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins.”

To pass to the history of names,—in the earliest times one name was considered sufficient, as among the Greeks, Dionysius, Solon; among the Romans, Romulus and Remus; among the Britains, Caractacus and Caradoc. "Names were in remote times given to mark the good wishes of parents, that their children might enjoy the success and happiness such names seemed to promise, according to the maxim, '*bonum nomen, bonum omen.*'" Such names Cicero called good names, Tacitus, happy names, for example: Felix, Probus, Victor, Pius, and Livy called the name of Atrius Umber a name of horrible portent."

A sir name or sire-name is the name of the father added to one's own name; a surname, merely a name added,—a broader term than the former. In the addition of the father's name we find the first approach to the modern system of nomenclature, as Joshua the son of Nun, Melchi ben Addi, Icarus the son of Dædalus, Dædalus the son of Eupal-mus. Sometimes the adjunct expressed profession or country or some characteristic, as Herodotus of Halicarnassus, Diogenes the Cynic, Tarquinius Sup-

erbus, and later, Charlemagne, Louis le Debonnair, Philip the Fair.

As society advanced, other names came into use. Thus the Romans had three names, prænomen, the individual or christian name; the nomen, corresponding to the clan name; and the cognomen, or surname, given to the particular part of the tribe to which the individual belonged, introduced not before the 3rd century B.C. Secondary or honourary cognomina were sometimes added, as Africanus, Augustus.

Modern nations adopted various forms of family nomenclature. The Highlanders took the sire-name with the prefix Mac, Irish O. or Oy, Normans Fitz (corruption of *filis*, *filius*). In Sweden, hereditary names are said to have been unknown before the 14th century. The peasantry of Russia, who are some centuries behind the same class in other countries, employ suffix witz (which seems to have some affinity with Norman fitz), thus Peter Paulowitz, for Peter the son of Paul; the Poles employ sky similarly as James Petrowsky, James the son of Peter. Even the gentry of Wales bore no hereditary surnames until the time of Henry VIII; indeed, surnames can scarcely be said to have become permanently fixed, in England, before the Reformation. Camden says: "About the year of our Lord 1000 (that we may not minute out the time) surnames came to be taken up in France; and in England, about the time of the Conquest, or else a very little before, under King Edward the Confessor, who was all Frenchified.....This will seeme strange to some Englishmen and Scotchmen, whiche like the Arcadians, thinke their surnames as antient as the moone, or at the least to reach many an age beyond the Conquest. But they whiche thinke it most strange (I speak under correction) I doubt they will hardly finde any surname which descended to posterity before that time; neither have they seene (I feare) any deede or donation before the Conquest, but subsigned with crosses and single names without surnames, in this manner: + *ego Edmundus corrobam*, + *Sigarius ego conclusi*, etc." Before the Conquest, christian names were probably varied enough, but the Normans introduced many Scriptural names, and Johns and Peters and James became so common that surnames were, in time, necessary for distinction. These were at first very loose and indefinite, e.g., William, at Byshope Gate, Agnes the Priest's sister, Thomas in the Willows, Johes over the water.

English surnames are remarkable for variety and number. Many were derived from places. It is said that there is not a single village in Normandy which has not given rise to an English surname. There is a common error that places borrowed their

names from persons, instead of the contrary, at least in olden times. To quote from Camden again: "Whereas therefore these locall denominations of families are of no great antiquitie, I cannot yet see why men should thinke that their ancestors gave names to places, when the places bore those very names before any men did their surnames. Yea, the very terminations of the names are such as are only proper and applicable to places, and not to persons in their significations, if any will marke the locall terminations whiche I lately specified. Who would suppose Hill, Wood, Field, Ford, Ditch, Poole, Pond, Town or Tim and such like terminations to be convenient for men to bear their names, unless they could also dreame Hills, Woods, Fields, Ponds, etc., to have been metamorphosed into men by some supernatural transformation, and I doubt not but they will confesse that towns stand longer than families."

An almost inexhaustible supply of surnames has arisen from names of professions and trades, from which Smith may be selected as an interesting example.

An antiquary says: "From whence comes Smith, all be he knight or squire but from the smith that forgeth at the fire?" but the term itself comes from *smitan*,—to smite, and thus includes all the smiters, whether artificers in wood or in metal, hence the frequency of the name. Barker may be mentioned, by-the-way, as synonymous with Tanner. In the dialogue between King Edward IV and the Tanner of Tamworth, in Percy's *Reliques*, we find the following lines:

" 'What craftsman art thou,' said the king,
 'I pray thee tell me trow?'
 'I am a *barker*, sir, by my trade,
 Now tell me what art thou?'"

Among the numerous surnames derived from offices is the illustrious name of Stuart, borne for centuries by the regal house of Scotland and England, descended to them from Walter, grandson of Banquo, who in the 11th century was steward of Scotland.

A most prolific source of family names is found in personal characteristics,—physical and moral. "We have our Longs and our Shorts, our Blacks and our Whites, our Swifts and our Slowmans, our Hardies and our Cowards, our Giffords and our Curteises, our Dearloves and our Trueloves, our Wisemans and our Goodfellows, and even our Toogoods." With these we may compare many of the names of the ancients,—Prudentius, Sophocles (wise by report), Polycleites (very renowned), Aristeides (the just). The Greeks were fond of moralizing on the meaning of proper names, thus we have one deriving Helen from *évevas* that destroyest ships. Shakspeare has "'Old John of Gaunt and gaunt in being old,' his name giving him

a peg on which to hang his melancholy thought." An ingenious nickname is seen in the case of Theramenes, who was called '*ὁ κοθορνος*' the Buskin, a boot which fitted either foot equally well, a name well suited to the unprincipled man who deserted his friends and joined whichever party was in power for the time.

Our sources of English surnames are, however, not yet exhausted, although we may draw upon every description of locality, every dignity, office, trade, every peculiarity of mind or body, and every modification of Christian names, yet we must needs borrow from

"Objects terrestrial and things terrene.
 The wondrous glories of the firmament
 And all the creatures of this nether scene,
 Beasts, fishes, birds and trees, in beauteous green yclad,
 and even stones."

To be continued.

TO-NIGHT.

(Read at the Arts Drive Dinner in the Athletic Club House, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 2, 1895.)

Once more around the board we meet
 As we have met in other years,
 Once more a city at our feet
 And mirth and music in our ears,
 Aboisterous, gay, light-hearted host,
 We revel in the upper airs;
 Once more a mountain we have crossed
 And left between us and our cares;
 Once more we meet, once more we feel
 What meetings such as this may mean,
 When face to face, as steel to steel
 Friend sharpens friend and minds grow keen;
 When hearts are warmed, and visions cleared,
 And strength is hoarded for the strife,
 And ties renewed and hopes upreared,
 Whereon to weave the woof of life,
 What matters that the years go by,
 Full-freighted with sublime events?—
 The world moves on—we know not why;
 New marvels come—we know not whence.
 What matters war—so war be right?
 What matters change in politics?
 What matters we are here to-night
 Guests of the class of ninety-six?
 What though McGill should never boast
 A class like that of ninety-four,
 When Fraser carved the turkey roast,
 And Angus Graham had the floor,
 When Ireland shed his smile around,
 And Day his larynx tuned and sung,
 When Stewart's mirth expression found,
 And Leslie Boyd the fragments flung?
 What matters? we have had our day;
 'Tis yours to-night to act the host;
 We stop not to dispute the way,
 But thank our stars our roads have crossed,
 And if in life's dim landscape wide
 They must, and doubtless shall, diverge,
 To-night they run, boys, side by side;
 To-night our ways and wishes merge.

And if prosperity should crown
 The serious efforts of our prime ;
 If virtue fair and bright renown
 Should grace us in the after time ;
 If we should rise that each might say,
 " I am content with what I am " ;
 If we should conquer in the fray
 And find the triumph and the palm ;
 If laurel green our brows should wreath,
 Or we should mould a state's decrees ;
 If godlike Wisdom should bequeath
 Her portion ; or if we should seize
 The needs of men and give the tone
 To a new age, and shed abroad
 A purer light, and should be known
 As mighty messengers of God ;
 We still with fondness should regard
 The friends, the hands that led us on,
 And say, when most with battle scarred,—
 " 'Twas there we crossed our Rubicon."

And if Adversity should cast
 Portentous shadows o'er our path,
 Our eyes should travel to the past,
 Our hearts renew the joys it hath ;
 And they should teach us to resign
 Ourselves to patient mild content,
 For Memory shall make them shine
 Like stars within the firmament,
 And say,—“ In that translunar clime,
 Beyond the range of day and night,
 There was a time, there was a time,
 There was a time when all was bright.”

Where'er we be, what lot soe'er
 May fall upon our later days.
 To-night we do not ask ; forbear
 To draw the curtain ; let our gaze
 Dwell only on this present scene,
 Where jocund Youth asserts her reign :
 Her draughts are more than Hippocrène,
 Her joys than castles built in Spain.
 We only crave a boon for all ;
 We only wish for what is best ;
 We only know, whate'er befall,
 These days shall rank among the blest ;
 We only trust that to the end
 We still may cherish fair good will
 And faith and love of friend to friend,
 For the dear sake of Old McGill.
 So shall it be ; ay, it shall be,
 And men shall feel that we have sprung
 From some exalted source, and we,—
 The devious ways of life among,
 We still shall venerate the shrine,
 The fount whence manhood bubbled forth ;
 And fragrant memories shall entwine
 The Island city of the North.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE UNDERGRADUATES OF THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Yes, the weather was inclement,—no one will dispute that, and some might use a stronger term to describe it. But the success of dinners seems to be directly proportional to the violence of storms, so no

one complained. Each dinner that has been given by the Undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Science since the first has been said at the time to be better than the one preceding it. Whether or not this report has always been true is not a question of sufficient importance to be discussed here, but of none could it be maintained more truthfully than of the last held on Friday, February 8, 1895, at the Queen's hotel. The committee, composed of the following gentlemen :—

Chairman.—R. O. King.

Vice-chairman.—Ralph B. McDunnough.

Sec.-Treas.—S. Davidson.

K. Moodie, S. F. Rutherford,

R. H. Stewart, E. McLea,

C. T. Wilkinson, W. M. MacPhail,

had spared no trouble in preparing whatever might contribute to the general good, and on this occasion their efforts were accompanied with far greater success than is ordinarily the case.

About half-past seven, young men began to crowd into the waiting room at the Queen's, somewhat storm-beaten, it is true, but good-natured withal, and after a short half hour's chat the call to arms was sounded. This was answered to by our eighty undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Science with their guests and professors, who from 8.30 to 10.30 discussed the excellent *menu* prepared for them with a gusto that was beyond all criticism.

But,

“ The act of feeding, as you understand,
 Is but a fraction of the work in hand ;
 Its nobler half is that ethereal meat
 The papers call the intellectual treat,”

and at the proper time, the Chairman, reminding the company by a few well chosen remarks that but half the programme had been gone through with, launched forth in a new direction by proposing the toast “ Queen and Country,” which was heartily responded to by all singing the national anthem.

After regrets from those invited who were not able to be present had been read by the Secretary, Mr. W. R. Askwith, '95, proposed “ Sister Universities ; ” this toast was responded to by Mr. C. W. McPherson, the representative of the School of Practical Science of the University of Toronto, and by Mr. Graham Browne, also Toronto University College. Both these gentlemen thanked the students of McGill for the reception they had received, and mentioned the unhappy feeling at present existing between the professors and students of their own University.

All would have wished to see representatives from other Universities ; but if the sorrow caused by their absence could in any way be lightened, the way in which the University of Toronto was represented must have done much towards this end, for certainly

Mr. McPherson, Mr. Browne and Mr. Martin won the estimation of all McGill Science students.

Mr. W. F. Carter, '95, ably handled the toast "Alma Mater." Dr. Alexander Johnson, vice-principal who was received with much enthusiasm, made an eloquent reply. He spoke of the advances made in Science during the past few years, how railroads had developed and electricity made been use of in innumerable ways, and showed how quickly these resources of science had been developed.

The "Sister Faculties," proposed by Mr. H. M. Jaquays, '96, brought forth answers from Prof. Cox, who represented the Donalds students, Mr. Robertson representing Medicine, Mr. Turner representing Arts, Mr. Mitchell representing Law, and Mr. Cutting representing Veterinary Medicine.

The tales told by Prof. Cox, of the embarrassing positions that professors occasionally occupy when lecturing to a class of lady students, were heartily enjoyed, as, indeed, was the whole of his excellent speech.

Mr. Mitchell showed conclusively the close relationship existing between the student of Law and that of Applied Science. He bewailed the restricted quarters at present occupied by the former at McGill and possibly showed a slight weakness in the truths of science by asking for better ventilation so that they might receive more hydrogen.

The "Dean and Professors" were then at the mercy of Mr. G. R. MacLeod, '97. In responding, Prof. Carus-Wilson mentioned the fact, that in the past, Canadian engineers in search of positions had been in the habit of leaving Canada for other countries. Propheying that this would soon cease, he made a brief reference to the great engineering wealth of Canada and the bright outlook for engineers. Prof. Carus-Wilson also pointed out the many difficulties to be encountered in making a course in Applied Science a University course and the plans adopted at McGill.

Mr. Scammel, '95, proposed "Engineering Profession." Prof. Bamford in answering referred to the importance and brilliancy of the profession, calling attention to the slight rewards which accompanied the greatest achievements.

"Class '95" was proposed by Mr. S. F. Rutherford, '96, in a speech that, if it picked few flaws in, touched all the many virtues possessed by the members of that class. Mr. Primrose, '95, ably responded.

Mr. F. A. Wilkin spared not the "Freshmen," but the cause of these gentlemen was well upheld by Mr. McLea.

The last toast, "Ladies," Mr. Nevil N. Evans proposed in a facetious speech.

The songs sung by Messrs. McPherson, Finnie,

Evans, Holden and Huestis, and Mr. McDunnough's banjo solo contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening.

And so it ended,—or, no, it did not end then, some went away, some stayed later, and a few, a very few, presented themselves for lectures the next morning.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

"When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Placid I am, content, serene,
I take my slab of gypsum bread.
And chunks of oleomargarine
Upon its tasteless side I spread.

The egg I eat was never laid
By any cackling, feathered hen,
But from no man knows what 'tis made
In Newark, by unfeathered men.

I wash my simple breakfast down
With fragrant chicory so cheap;
Or for the best black tea in town
Dried willow leaves I calmly steep.

But if from man's vile arts I shrink,
And from the pump pure water drink,
I gulp down infusoriæ
And quarts of raw bacteriæ,
And hideous rotatoriæ,
And wriggling polygastricæ,
And slimy diatomaceæ,
And hard-shelled ophryocercinæ,
And double-barrelled kolpodæ.
Non-loricated amboedæ,
And various animalculæ,
Of middle, high, and low degree,
For Nature just beats all creation
In multiplied adulteration.

PHILIS.

(TRANSLATION.)

Philis, more greedy than tender,
Desirous she nothing should miss,
Demanded one day of Sylvander
Thirty fat sheep for a kiss.

Next day she, less avaricious,
Or love's passion growing more deep,
Gave with a freedom delicious
Kisses thrice ten for one sheep.

Next day, how matters were altering,
To Sylvander's greater wonder and bliss,
His Philis gave him without faltering
Thirty fine sheep for a kiss.

At last, poor Philis so tender
Would have given her flock, dog and all,
For a kiss which the rascal Sylvander
Gave Doris for nothing at all.

ARTS CONVERSAZIONE.

The Artsmen held their Second Annual Conversazione in the Molson Hall, McGill College, on Friday evening, February 15th. The affair was a great success, and proved to be one of the most pleasant conversaciones ever held at McGill. The Committee spared neither time nor trouble to make the event pass off with *éclat*, and their efforts were crowned with success. The decorations were profuse and pretty, and were tastefully and carefully arranged to hide the many defects of the old home of the Artsmen. The Molson Hall never presented a prettier sight than last Friday night, adorned as it was with hyacinths and palms, and draped with bunting and flags. But the most wonderful transformation had been worked by the Donaldas, as was to be expected, who had converted Dr. Murray's class-room, which, by the way, is one of the worst at McGill, into a perfect *salon*. Instead of wooden desks and chairs, the floor was carpeted with rugs, the walls and windows were hung with curtains and flags, and arm-chairs and small tables gave a home-like appearance to the room. The decorations of this room were one of the features of the evening, and showed how the girls can do things when they wish to. Their hero and presiding genius occupied a conspicuous position in one corner of the room, where he was adorned with a gown and trencher. The old library had been neatly decorated by the several years; the prettiest alcove was that of the Freshmen, who had taken great trouble to try and outdo the other years, and they certainly succeeded.

The guests were received at the top of the Molson Hall stairway by Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Moyse. Professor Moyse made an excellent chairman, and opened the evening's proceeding about half past eight by calling on Mr. Fisk for a song, which was sung in a very excellent manner. The next song was given by Mrs. W. T. Morison, after which Gruenwald's orchestra gave a selection. A duet followed, which was sung by Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker, who greatly pleased the audience with their rendering of the piece. Mr. Heney then gave a very humorous reading, which was very cleverly done, and amused the audience. Mr. W. MacKeracher, B.A., also gave a very interesting original poem, and Miss Jarvis rendered "Io Son Titania" very beautifully.

This finished the first part of the programme, and before the next part was begun supper was announced. It was served in the old library, and showed that the Committee had not only a keen appreciation of the intellectual enjoyments of their guests, but that they also knew how to cater to their gustatory

pleasures to the fullest. After supper, Gruenwald's orchestra played selections during the different promenades, which were greatly enjoyed by all present. About 11.30 the guests began to depart, but it was not until an hour later that the painstaking Committee were at liberty to retire to their respective homes, there to enjoy a well-earned rest. The thanks of the Students of Arts are due to Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. Moyse and Mrs. Cox for the help they gave in decorating, as well as for the use of curtains, chairs, etc. Professor Moyse was also untiring in his efforts to make the Conversazione a success, and contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the event by exhibiting many places of interest in the Old World by lime light during the evening. The following were the representatives from the other Faculties of McGill:—W. Bond, B.A., Law '97; C. Vipond, Medicine '96; F. Becket, Science '95; Clarke, Comparative Medicine.

The Committee of Management was composed of the following students: W. W. Craig, '95 (Chairman); Fred. Tooke, '95 (Secretary); G. Campbell, '96 (Treasurer); Hanson and Armstrong, '95; Patterson and F. C. Smiley, '96; Kerr and Trenholme and Patterson, '97; Todd and Heine and E. M. Campbell '98.

MADRIGAL.

Thou askest why I love thee,
In truth I cannot tell,
For true love comes as the wild flower blooms,
And that I know full well.

The bright sun shines upon it,
The breeze of heaven flows,
The soft rains fall, and at their call
The fair young flower blows.

And thine eyes looked gently on me,
Thy voice in music brake,
Thro' all my soul in waves to roll,
And bade young Love awake.

So I know not why I love thee,
Nor would I tell, or try,
And if thou loved me as I love thee
I'd never ask thee why.

CAMBRIDGE.

R. MACDOUGALL.

GLASS REPORTS.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

The announcement the other evening by Mr. Justice Wurtele, that he was leaving for Mexico in a day or two, and would, therefore, be obliged to hold over a couple of lectures until his return, was somewhat in the nature of a surprise to the class. How-

ever, we soon recovered our equilibrium and rose to the occasion. Mr. E. B. Devlin, at the close of the lecture, speaking in behalf of the Students, wished the genial Professor a pleasant and health-giving sojourn in the South, and a *bon voyage*. These sentiments were warmly reciprocated by the Judge. In the meantime, he may rest assured that he will not be forgotten here. Pouring over his interesting lectures on Real Estate amid Northern ice and snow, we will often conjure up his kindly visage as he scents the balmy gales in the far land of the Aztec. And in March when his exam. is about due, we will no doubt feel a sort of personal regret that his holiday has so soon come to a close.

Mr. Bannel Sawyer, Law '94, has been appointed lecturer on Commercial subjects, in the McGill Normal School.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. J. A. Devlin has been appointed valedictorian for the class of '95. A good man. We have tried to extort from "Joe" some particulars of his life, and dates thereanent, meaning to use the same in a neat little biographical sketch for the "Briefs," but he steadfastly refuses to have fame thrust upon him. Having no data therefore, we can only state, that the honour conferred upon him by his class is a source of great pleasure and gratification to all the boys generally. We may expect a valedictory worthy of the class and J. A. D. And we are going to hear it, too.

There are some *birds* in the First Year. Our dashing friend H——n has just returned from New York, and reports all well in the metropolis. We hear that he has been making "conquests" in Gotham, but we advise him to keep that low. If the Professors hear of that they will dock him 20 per cent. in marks. Criminal Law will not stand that margin.

Mr. V. E. Mitchell, who represented Law at the Science Dinner, reports a most successful banquet. He did not turn up next day for lectures, so we concluded there could be no question as to its success. Mr. M. appears to have enjoyed himself.

The young ly-berals in our Faculty who went forth to the Laurier mass meeting with "flames" in their hands, like modern Diogeneses seeking for honest men, report a fine procession and a great demonstration.

There was an interesting and pleasant scene in the class-room the other night, when the Dean introduced to the students Mr. Percy C. Ryan the new lecturer on the History of Roman Law. The boys received him in right royal style, with three cheers and the Faculty yell. Before commencing the lecture, Mr. Ryan in a few appropriate remarks alluded to his own feelings upon the occasion, observing that although he came to them in the capacity of a lecturer he was still a student like themselves, and remembered that not long ago he had occupied one of the seats he saw before him. He then turned to business, and proceeded to open up his subject in a very masterly manner. Mr. Ryan is to lecture to the First and Second Years, but so far there have been few empty seats.

A pleasing and affecting scene was enacted in our Faculty room the other day, showing the regard and affection existing between the students. One of the wildest of the Hibernian element is afflicted with long and luxuriant locks, which had accumulated to such an extent that he despaired of ever being able to get them cut off. Thereupon his particular and dear friend (also Hibernian) sent around a subscription list, generously heading it with two cents. The others followed suit (all were trumps) and when the list was handed over to the youth of the luxuriant locks, he, with tears of emotion and gratitude in his eyes, forthwith sloped his lecture and hied him to the barber. The next day he appeared on the scene looking like a shorn lamb, and presented each one of his admirers and friends with a lock. He said that the barber wore out three pairs of shears and one hair-clipper in the operation.

It is commonly reported that our genial graduate Joe Walsh has broken out into poetry, and has lately written quite a clever poem in the *Herald* entitled "That Dinner."

FEATHERS FROM EAST WING.

We would respectfully suggest that the Science kindergarten should be kept within the limits of the Science building, until they have attained such an age as to be capable of looking after themselves. As things are at present, the anxiety of the other students is constantly aroused by the fear that they will meet with some serious bodily injury—by falling off the seats in the Library chimney-corner, or tumbling into the fire for instance.

Scene—A corridor in the East Wing, looking over a German newspaper.

Partial:—"Let us look for the Births, Marriages and Deaths."

Soph.:—"Isn't Todt dead?"

P.—"Who is Mr. Todt?"

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

Nobody who knows them could ever imagine that the dignified Finals could become so enthusiastic over the mere matter of a class picture; but such is the case. Any casual observer passing near Notman's photographing parlors might reasonably wonder at the numbers of students passing in and out; but if it were not cold weather necessitating the wearing of long overcoats, the reason would be apparent to them could they but see the full dress suits, delicately arranged collars and cravats, and carefully combed hair, which on these occasions bedeck the otherwise negligent student.

The various painstaking efforts "to take a good picture" are in a most amusing strain. Some, not altogether too handsome, complain of the fallacies of photography, and demand two or more sittings. Others again, more than handsome, delighted at their own images, and not able to select from their proofs, ask the opinion of a friend, even if he may be the registrar. Another group get their photographs taken on the same plate, so that the composite might make a presentable individual image.

In fact, it would be too funny to mention all the different subterfuges; but the above, together with the noticeable removal of superfluous facial and cranial foliage (indicating that the individual is aware of the lately reduced barbers' prices) makes an interesting account of the enthusiasm taken in this picture.

J. E. Robertson and Chas. Vipond, both of '95, attended, as representatives from Medicine, the Science Dinner and the Arts Conversazione respectively. Each one reports pleasant times.

One day last week, to our agreeable surprise, Prof. Mills with his usual happy manner, visited us at our clinics in the hospitals, and graciously explained away some difficult problems with his physiological tact. We hope that in future he will not be such a stranger.

Much thanks are due Doctor Ross of Verdun Hospital, for the interesting clinic which he furnished the Fourth Year on Friday last.

After several lively meetings which have lately been held by the Third Year, and in which many members took a prominent part, it has finally been arranged to have the examinations in Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence in March, and that of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in June.

Our thanks are due to our professors for the kindly way in which they have met and considered our requests, and especially to Professor Blackader for the considerate assistance which he gave us in our endeavours to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. H. Fraser's speech at the final meeting was a lucid and brilliant one. Laying the facts logically before the class, he did much to unravel the tangled skein.

We are glad to see Messrs. Ross and Thompson once more amongst us, after a long absence from illness.

"Beware the Ides of March!" To the Second Year men it is hardly necessary to repeat these words of warning, as present manifestations show a determined and conscientious effort by each individual to successfully "cross the Rubicon." However, we would warn against an over-exactment of energy, which often results seriously, while "discretion is the better part of valour," and it is "better to live a dinkey than a dead doctor."

We are pleased to announce the recovery from severe illness of the popular student, Mr. Laing.

From those favoured by nature with the special qualities (high forehead and glistening pate) to enjoy the luxury of a front seat in anatomy lecture, we, "amongst the gods," so to speak, would expect some consideration.

Kindly allow us, if only once a week, to view the specimens, etc., or, at least, observe yourselves, walk on and give your brethren from above a chance.

VALENTINE.

TO NURSE——.

In my dreams thy face I see
Sweet Valentine,
Brightest visions come to me
Sweetheart mine,
"Q. 4 h." I think of thee
With thy chart upon thy knee
Writing "t. i. d. p. c."
Words divine!

There's a trouble in my heart
 Valentine,
 Not recorded in your chart
 Darling mine.
 If you pity suffer'ing men
 Pray then love "p. r. n."
 For when I'm well again
 I'll be thine.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

The Final man now counts his time by days. Paradoxically while each to him grows shorter, by the sun they grow the longer. Verily, "Veterinary art is long and time is fleeting."

Dr. D. McEachran attended a Reunion of the Graduates of the Montreal Veterinary College residing in Massachusetts, held recently in Boston. In the course of an address, Dr. McEachran read a letter of greetings from the undergraduates, which was enthusiastically received. The members expressed their interest and regard for their Alma Mater in a manner most gratifying to its founder.

With most sincere sorrow we record the death of Dr. R. N. Grattan, '94. By his generous, cheerful disposition and friendly manner he won alike everyone with whom he came in contact. Further comment is unnecessary, for in the roll call of friends graven deeply in many hearts, his name will ever be remembered.

Mr. T—— of the First Year, who recently startled the scientific world by the discovery of the horse's clavicle, is now making inquiries upon the operation of rumenotomy upon the same animal.

Have you paid your dollar?

J——s had waited and longed for a letter with a "find enclosed" for six weeks. On the eve of suicide he was informed that it (the letter) awaited him at McGill. A few minutes later his tall, lithe form was seen bending to the breeze, as with elastic steps, keeping time to the quickened beating of his joyful heart, he climbed the long hill. The air seemed laden with ozone, visions of seats in the "gods," tobacco galore, and all the luxuries of student life floated before his

eyes. Long before he reached the letter rack the eagle vision of the true mariner discerned the longed-for missive. Grasping it with eager hands, tears of joy so filled his eyes that for a moment the writing deceived him, and then he read, "You are invited to the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A."

H——d of the First Year, who hails from the Northwest, was overheard asking for a "histology shootin' iron"—an occidental phrase for a microscope, we suppose.

ATHLETICS.

THE MCG. U. A. A.

The Annual Meeting of the McG. U. A. A. was held in No. 1 Class, Arts Building, on Monday evening, February 4th. The President, Mr. Wilkin, occupied the chair, and called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. The attendance was exceedingly poor and lacked enthusiasm. It is a pity that such should be the case, as it is most discouraging to those who are officers as well as to others who have the welfare of the A. A. at heart.

The usual order of business was changed for some reason, and after the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read, the elections for the ensuing year were proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Hon. President.—C. J. Fleet., B.C.L.

Hon. Treasurer.—Prof. Carlyle., Ma. E.

President.—T. Tétreau., Med.

Vice-President.—G. Drinkwater., Sc.

Secretary.—K. Molson, Arts.

Treasurer.—H. M. Killaly., B.A., Sc.

Mr. F. Johnston then read the Secretary's report, which had been carefully prepared, and gave an excellent review of the past year, as well as touching upon matters of importance which will have to be dealt with by the present committee. Mr. Schwartz then read the Treasurer's report, which showed that the expenditure had been a little over \$300, and, consequently, only a very small balance was in hand. After the adoption of the Secretary's report and the Treasurer's after it had been audited, Mr. Johnston submitted to the meeting the conditions under which the respective trophies of the governors and graduates were offered to the A. A. The Secretary read Professor Penhallow's official report as referee at last field-day, containing his verdict on Relay Race, the Pole Leap and Throwing the 16lb. hammer, as well as many useful suggestions for expediting events at future meetings. A vote of thanks was accorded

Prof. Penhallow for the trouble which he has taken to forward sport at the University. Several questions of importance were then brought up, amongst others, as to the advisability of holding the "Sports" on the M. A. A. grounds in future, and also as regards forming an Inter-Collegiate Union which should hold an annual contest. Both of these matters were left to the incoming committee, as also the forming of a new constitution which should be submitted to a special general meeting to be held early next autumn. After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

HOCKEY.

On Saturday, February 2nd, the McGill Hockey team went to Kingston to play Queen's in the Inter-Collegiate series; and after a very stubborn fight were defeated by 7 games to 6. Our boys were greatly handicapped, owing to the small size of the Kingston rink, which prevented our speedy forwards from playing their fast combination game. At one part of the game Queen's were not in it with McGill, but by good luck they managed to get even, and just towards "time" they scored the winning game. Throughout the match the "Knights of the Three Crows" played vastly superior hockey to their much heavier opponents, who are evidently accustomed to play much more off-side than they would be permitted to do in Montreal. Our defence was exceedingly good, especially Schwartz at cover point, who played an excellent game throughout the match. The match was one of the fastest seen in Kingston, and it was by the hardest kind of luck that Old McGill was beaten, as even the Queen's men acknowledge that we certainly should have had the match. Our forwards were particularly brilliant, and played great hockey. The Queen's Club entertained their visitors at supper after the match, and proved themselves to be excellent hosts.

The following was the McGill team:

Goal, H. Trenholme; *Points*, F. Bickerdike; *Cover Point*, G. Schwartz; *Forwards*, S. Davidson (Captain), E. McLea, A. Mussen and G. Drinkwater. Mr. C. Davidson accompanied the team, as "*business manager*" as well as "spare man."

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hockey Club, Mr. Campbell Howard was appointed captain of the second team.

We are surprised that there have not so far been any Faculty matches, which the College rink gives an

opportunity not formerly afforded for having these very interesting events. The Freshmen years of the different Faculties do not seem anxious to test their hockey ability, which is surprising, considering the number of excellent hockey players among the Freshmen.

At present the Faculty championship is held by Science and the Freshmen championship by Arts.

SOCIETIES.

Y.W.C.A.

The weekly meeting was held February 6th. Miss Gault, of the class '97, directed our thoughts to Purity. The subject as presented showed careful preparation and clear exposition of the subject. The attendance was large.

The special feature of the meeting of February 13th was the practical way in which Miss Warren dealt with the subject of True Wisdom. We regret to say that the meeting was not so largely attended.

DELTA SIGMA.

A very pleasant meeting was that of February 7th, the essays by Miss Nicholls and Miss Hurst being most interesting papers on "Indian Mythology" and "Living English Poets." Diverse as were these subjects, their conjunction made a suggestive and curious study, showing poetry in two aspects, in the wild, weird imaginings of the savage, as well as in the beautiful fancies of highly cultivated minds.

Following the essays came a short and animated debate on the "Desirability of Bicycle Riding as an exercise for ladies." Though the affirmative was upheld with warm arguments, the vote of approval was with the negative, chiefly through the efforts of the new member who promises to become a light for future occasions.

Before the meeting adjourned there was some earnest discussion as to ways and means of bringing up the attendance in future to a point more representative of the Donalda numbers. Schemes are now going forward which are to work a revolution before the close of the session.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Association was held in

the Lecture Room of the Faculty, on February 7, 1895, the president, Dr. Adami, occupying the chair.

Mr. E. H. Lehnert for the Experimental Committee reported upon the administration of Morph. Sulph. as an aid to the production of anæsthesia in the horse. Mr. Inglis read a paper on the subject of Anthrax, giving a full account of this troublesome continental disease. Dr. Baker and Dr. Adami described the outbreaks which have at rare times occurred in Canada.

Mr. E. C. Thurston followed with a paper on Modes of Restraint and Anæsthesia,—a practical subject, well treated, and worthy of more discussion than the hour permitted.

McG. U.A.A.

The annual meeting of the McG.U.A.A. was held on Monday evening, February 4th, in the Arts building. It is to be regretted that out of a University with over 1,000 students there should only be an attendance of less than 30 at the annual meeting. It must also be mentioned that out of an executive committee of eighteen not one half of that number were there. Something certainly must be wrong regarding Athletics at McGill, or do the undergraduates not take enough interest in them to attend an annual meeting? After the reports of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer were read, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and are as follows:—

Hon. President.—C. J. Fleet.

Hon. Treasurer.—Prof. W. A. Carlyle.

President.—T. Tetreau, B.A., Med. '96.

Vice-Pres.—Graham Drinkwater, Sc. '97.

Hon. Sec.—K. Molson, Arts '96.

Treasurer.—H. Killaly, B.A., Sc. '96.

The Report of the referee, Prof. Penhallow, of last Field Day was read, and a vote of thanks passed for his fair rulings and for his suggestions regarding the management of future Field Days.

A resolution was passed, that the incoming committee draw up a new constitution and lay the same before a general meeting of the Athletic Association at an early date next fall.

With regard to the payment of the sum for the damage to seats, etc., in the Molsons Hall at the last distribution of prizes, a resolution was passed that the retiring President, Secretary and Treasurer draw up a scheme to pay off the debt, so that each Faculty pays in proportion to the number of its students.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Faculties are assessed as follows:—

Medicine \$11.40; Science \$5.70; Arts \$4.30; Law \$1.50; Comp. Medicine \$1.50.

A vote of thanks was next passed, thanking the

retiring officers for the way they had managed the business of the Association.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

Hon. Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

We beg to remind our College contemporaries that exchanges should be sent to Editor-in-chief, MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY, care McGill University Library.

Among our exchanges for this issue, we welcome our contemporary, *The Presbyterian College Journal*. Dr. MacVicar's able answer to a recent article in the *Cosmopolitan*, entitled "The Young Man and the Church," deals with the subject in his usual logical manner, and at the close of its perusal, the reader is convinced of the complete overthrow of the arguments advanced by the original writer. Mr. MacDougall contributes a series of pleasing sonnets, while apart from matter strictly pertaining to the church is a lengthy analysis of the Idylls of the King, containing among other interesting points some explanation of the double meaning claimed for these poems by Tennyson's friends.

Knox College Monthly opens with the first part of an interesting account of Diseases of the Bible, written by a well-known physician. It contains also an eloquent condemnation of the Higher Criticism, as well as much other matter of a class particularly interesting to theological workers.

In *St. Johns College Magazine*, Canada is extolled as a "Country of Young Men" and for young men.

The account of Canadian writers in the current number of *The Canadian Magazine* proves that our country furnishes a goodly number in the ranks of literature, and it is pleasing to know that Montreal contributes her fair share. The poem by Seranus is written in her usual spirited style, but the subject is hackneyed and rather uninteresting.

The objects of the Canada Club, referred to by *The Manitoba College Journal*, are "to promote the study of Canadian literature; to develop a national spirit among the students of the College; and to form the nucleus of a Canadian library," objects well worth consideration by every college on Canadian soil.

The editorials in *Queen's* are particularly bright and interesting, especially those dealing with the preparation for college training, and the idea of having a special transportation rate for students' books.

A charming translation of a pleasantly conceived French story is to be found, with other good reading matter in *King's College Record*, while the *Glasgow University Magazine* and *The Bowdoin Orient* are up to their usual standards.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Vassar has challenged Bryn Mawr to a joint debate.

Columbia College issues eighteen different publications.

There are 431,650 volumes in the 32 libraries at Harvard.

Cornell has added the Russian language to the curriculum.

The reported receipts from the Yale-Princeton game were \$37,000.

During the past year Yale has received by gifts nearly \$300,000.

One-fourth the number of students at the University of Berlin are Americans.

One hour of debating each week is a required course for Amherst Seniors.

Over 60 Harvard students are engaged in the editing of the five Harvard papers.

The Faculty at Amherst have decided that there shall be no more Freshman Athletic teams.

The University of Edinburgh has purchased a new athletic field. The amount paid was £9,000.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has lately received a donation of \$50,100 for a new library building.

President Low, of Columbia College, finds time to teach a Bible-class in St. George's every Sunday afternoon.

Seven Yale graduates were elected to the House of Representatives at the last election.

The abolishing of foot-ball at Northwestern University is being considered by a committee of the university trustees.

At St. John's College the lectures are given in Latin, and even the examinations are carried on in that language.

The Psychological Laboratory at Yale has instituted a work shop for the manufacture of psychological instruments.

Lafayette College began its new year with a registration of 105 new students, a number slightly in excess of last year.

The University of Virginia has begun another prosperous year. The Law department is unusually large, having 140 students.

The class of '97 of Tufts College has voted to publish a history of that institution next year, in place of the regular class annual.

Cornell will train two crews this year, one light eight to row in the Henley regatta in England, and a heavy one to meet Pennsylvania.

A press club has been organized at Harvard. It is composed of all the students connected in any way with college or outside papers.

About twenty-five men are in training for a lacrosse team at Harvard. No games will be arranged until it is known whether the team will be a success.

A QUERY.

"What is college spirit?"

She blushing drew near—

"I know that students like it,

"Now is it wine or beer?"

Oxford University, the largest in the world, embraces twenty-one Colleges and five Halls. It has an income of \$6,000,000 and has 12,000 students.

The enrolment of the University of Chicago is now 1,100, and it is expected that it will reach 1,600 before the close of the present year. This will be twice as many as were enrolled last year.

Principal Grant, at Queen's Convocation, said: "Anyone would be within the mark if he said that half the students in Canadian colleges would have been better had they stayed at least a year longer in the high schools."

The very nearly complete returns of registration in all departments of Yale College show that there are about 2,387 students this year. As compared with previous years, this indicates an advance on last year of 170, of 400 or more over 1892, and of more than 700 over 1890.

The income and expenditure of Harvard College for a year is nearly double that of the Province of New Brunswick. More than 100 professors and instructors have been added to the number of her teaching staff in the last six years. It has been estimated that it would take a student 70 years to go through all the courses in the different schools of the University.

MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE.

Sing a song of touch-downs.
A pig-skin full of air;
Two and twenty sluggers
With long and matted hair.
When the game was opened,
The sluggers 'gan to fight.
Wasn't that, for tender maids,
An edifying sight? —*Brunonian.*

The class in modern Greek at Cornell University is issuing a Greek newspaper for reading exercises. The journal is known as the *Atlantis*, and has been published in New York City for the last six months. It appeals to a threefold constituency for support,—the Greeks in America who desire a journal in their own language; Americans who wish to read modern Greek for general information; and Greeks at home without reliable information concerning the United States.—*Cornell Sun.*

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